

47629 to 47830—Continued.

The aroma of the ground seeds is not unpleasant. The chemical analysis does not show any ingredients which are known to be harmful. (Adapted from *Poona Agricultural College Magazine*, vol. 9, p. 47.)

47656. CAUTLEYA LUTEA Royle. Zinziberaceæ.

(*Roscoeia elatior* Smith.)

A slender herbaceous plant, native to the temperate regions of the Himalayas, 12 to 18 inches in height, with narrow, sessile leaves and loose spikes of yellow flowers with red calyces. The globose capsules are bright red. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 6, p. 208.)

47657. CELASTRUS PANICULATUS Willd. Celastraceæ. Bittersweet.

A climbing shrub of the Himalayan foothills, ascending to 4,000 feet. The seeds yield a deep-scarlet or yellow oil used medicinally as an external application. When subjected to destructive distillation, the seeds yield the oleum nigrum, an empyreumatic black oily fluid formerly employed in the treatment of beriberi. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 2, p. 237.)

47658. CENTRANTHERA GRANDIFLORA Benth. Scrophulariaceæ.

A stiff, rough, yellow-flowered annual with narrow, rigid, sessile leaves about 2 inches long. The plant reaches a height of a foot or two and is a native of Sikkim, India. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 4, p. 301.)

47659. CLEMATIS GOURIANA Roxb. Ranunculaceæ. Clematis.

An extensive climber, found in the hilly districts of the western Himalayas and south to Ceylon, ascending to 3,000 feet. The leaves and stems abound in an acrid, poisonous principle which, when applied to the skin, causes vesication. The very small yellowish or greenish white flowers grow in dense panicles. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 2, p. 369, and *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 1, p. 4.)

47660. CLERODENDRUM INDICUM (L.) Druce. Verbenaceæ.

(*Clerodendron siphonanthus* R. Br.)

A large shrub with hollow herbaceous branches and whorls of 3 to 5 narrow leaves 6 to 9 inches long. The flowers, borne in loose terminal thyrsi, are white when first opening, gradually changing into cream color, and the calyces are red. The blue ovoid berries are supported by the enlarged, spreading calyces. This shrub is native to southeastern and southern India, where the roots and leaves are used by the natives medicinally. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 2, p. 375, and *Brundis, Forest Flora of India*, p. 364.)

47661. COFFEA BENGALENSIS Roxb. Rubiaceæ.

This shrub, which is a close relative of the plant which furnishes the coffee of commerce, is a native of India and is remarkable for the number and beauty of its flowers. These flowers, which are large and white, are borne singly or in pairs at the ends of the branches. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 4917.)

47662. COMMELINA OBLIQUA Buch.-Ham. Commelinaceæ.

A tall, branched herb, common throughout the low moist regions of India, where the blue flowers appear chiefly during the rainy season.